

INDO-PHILIPPINE SPECIES OF *DISOPHRY* FOERSTER (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE)¹

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(With seventeen text-figures)

Two new species of *Disophrys* Foerster viz., *D. indica* and *D. latiabdominalis* are described. A key to the Indo-Philippine species is provided. Three known species from Philippines and two known species from India are redescribed.

INTRODUCTION

Disophrys Foerster is a large genus, world wide in distribution. It belongs to the subfamily Agathidinae of the family Braconidae. Brullé (1846), Cameron (1903, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1908), Szépligeti (1908), Roman (1913), Enderlein 1918 (1920) and Turner (1922) have described a large number of species from

the Oriental Region. Baltazar (1963) has transferred some of the species of this genus to other genera of Agathidinae. According to Shenefelt (1970) 23 species have been reported from the Oriental Region but this paper deals with Indo-Philippine species only. I have compared the new species described here with all the Oriental species of this genus. Nine species are known from India and Philippines and

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF *Disophrys* FOERSTER AND *Zelomorpha* ASHMEAD

Characters	<i>Zelomorpha</i> Ashmead	<i>Disophrys</i> Foerster
1. Fore tibial spur	curved and more pointed (Fig. 9)	less curved and less pointed (Fig. 11)
2. Longer middle tibial spur	1.0× as long as middle basitarsus (Fig. 10)	0.5-0.6× as long as middle basitarsus (Fig. 12)
3. Eyes	strongly rounded and weakly emarginate (Fig. 1)	moderately rounded and not emarginate (Fig. 2)
4. Malar space	less, 1.0× the basal width of mandible	3-4× the basal width of mandible
5. Interocellar distance	1.0× the ocello-ocular distance (Fig. 1)	0.3-0.5× the ocello-ocular distance (Fig. 2)
6. Submediellan cell	0.33× the mediella	0.5× the mediella

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among these *Disophrys sissoo* Wilkinson has been transferred to *Zelomorpha* Ashmead. The co-type of *D. sissoo*, matches with *Zelomorpha amplarga* Gupta & Bhat, 1972 and *Zelomorpha amplarga* is relegated as a synonym of *Zelomorpha sissoo* (Wilkinson). Both the genera, *Disophrys* and *Zelomorpha* are confusing. The distinguishing characters of the two genera are given in the Table 1.

Genus *Disophrys* Foerster

Disophrys Foerster, 1862, *Verh. Naturh. ver. Preuss. Rheinlande*, 19:246. Type *Ichneumon inculcator* Linnaeus; monobasic and original designation.

Brachyropalum Kriechbaumer, 1894, *Berl. Ent. Z.*, 39:312. Type: *Brachyropalum pallidum* Kriechbaumer; monobasic.

Coccygidium Saussure, 1892, In Grandidier: *Hist. Phys. Nat. Polit. Madagascar*, 20: pl. 15, fig. 27. Type: *Coccygidium luteum* Saussure; monobasic.

Pseudoagathis Kriechbaumer, 1894, *Berl. Ent. Z.*, 39:65. Type: *Pseudoagathis calabarica* Kriechbaumer; monobasic.

The main distinguishing characters of this genus are: Face not rostriform; frontal depression bordered by frontal and marginal carinae; facial tubercles pointed; notauli shallow or deep; mesopleural furrow distinct and transversely carinated; propodeum areolated, propodeal spiracle elongated; submediellan cell $0.5 \times$ the mediella; fore tibial spur not curved as in *Zelomorpha* (Figs. 9, 10, 11 & 12); longer middle tibial spur $0.5-0.7 \times$ as long as middle basitarsus; claws of fore and middle legs bifid; ovipositor very short or barely exerted.

Type-species: *Ichneumon inculcator* Linnaeus

Disophrys shows marked affinity with *Zelomorpha* Ashmead in the following characters: Presence of frontal and marginal carinae; distinct notauli; presence of mesopleural furrow; facial tubercles pointed; areolated propodeum;

propodeal spiracle elongate and short ovipositor. But it can be separated by the characters given in the Table 1.

It shares certain characters with *Euagathis* Szépligeti in the bifid fore and middle claws, areolated propodeum, elongate propodeal spiracle, notauli and mesopleural furrow distinct and short ovipositor. But *Euagathis* can be separated by the absence of frontal and marginal carinae on frons, weak facial tubercles and the submediellan cell being $0.33 \times$ the mediella.

KEY TO THE INDO-PHILIPPINE SPECIES OF *Disophrys*

1. Head and thorax densely punctate, especially face, meso- and metapleurae; abdomen and hind leg usually black, if yellow then the entire body yellowish 2
- Head and thorax shiny, smooth or with sparse punctures especially on subpleural area and metapleurum; abdomen and hind leg usually yellowish (except in *indica* sp. nov. and *rufoplagiata*, where it is black) 6
2. Entire body yellowish to yellowish-red; apical 0.5 of fore wing brown and basal 0.5 yellowish-hyaline with a brown stigmal spot reaching hinder end of the fore wing; smaller species, 7-8 mm long; notauli deep with a few carinae; middle lobe of mesoscutum distinctly raised; ocellar triangle depressed; mesopleural furrow with short transverse carinae 3
- Vertex, occiput, mesoscutum (except in *coelaspis*), abdomen and hind leg dark brown to black; wings either dark brown or basal 0.33 yellowish-hyaline and apical 0.66 dark brown without any stigmal spot; large species, 9-12 mm long; notauli shallow with long transverse carinae; middle lobe of mesoscutum depressed; ocelli small, ocellar triangle raised; facial tubercles strongly protruding; mesopleural furrow with long transverse carinae 4
3. Hind tibia black; head covered with brown pubescence; wings hyaline with yellowish tinge. Sri Lanka and India...*kandyensis* (Cameron)
- Apex of hind tibia brown; head covered with golden yellow pubescence; apical 0.5 of wings

- brown and basal 0.5 yellowish-hyaline with a brown stigmal spot. India.....
..... *subfasciata* (Brulle)
4. Scutellum with an apical carina, lateral carinae absent, (Fig. 16); basal 0.33 of wings yellowish-hyaline and apical 0.66 dark brown; frons, middle of vertex and occiput black; all the mesoscutal lobes with black spots; propodeum as in fig. 5. Philippines.....*insignis* Roman
Scutellum carinated on lateral sides and apex, with a longitudinal carinae (Fig. 15) dividing scutellum into two parts; wings dark brown; frons and vertex yellowish-red (except in *philippinensis* Roman); mesoscutum either wholly black or yellowish-red; propodeum as in figs. 6 & 8 5
5. Head and thorax yellowish-red; hind coxa long, 2 × as long as wide; mesoscutal lobes smooth; Propodeum with strong carinae (Fig. 6). Philippines *coelaspis* Roman
Vertex, occiput and mesoscutum black; hind coxa thick, 1.5 × as long as wide; mesoscutal lobes with big punctures; propodeum with weak carinae (Fig. 8). Philippines.....
..... *philippinensis* Roman
6. Wings entirely dark brown; abdomen and hind leg dark brown.7
Basal 0.33-0.5 of wings yellowish-hyaline and apical 0.5-0.6 light brown to dark brown.
.....8
7. Head, palpi and mesopleurum black; mesopleurum with a reddish spot; coxae, trochanters and femora thickly covered with white pubescence. India..... *rufoplagiata* (Cameron)
Head, palpi and thorax yellowish-red; coxae, trochanters and femora sparsely pubescent. India *indica* sp. nov.
8. Fore wing without any brown stigmal spot; apical few tergites of abdomen dark brown; vertex and genae brown; propodeum with indistinct carinae; abdomen long and narrow. India *dehraensis* Turner
Fore wing with a brown stigmal spot; abdomen yellowish to yellowish-red; vertex yellowish-red; propodeum with distinct carinae; abdomen very wide (Fig. 13).....9
9. Second cubital cell not emitting a short vein; vertex and occiput yellowish; mesopleural furrow weakly carinated; hind coxa 2 × as long as wide; first tergite longer than wide at apex;

body length 8 mm. India.. *laticeps* (Cameron)
Second cubital cell emitting a short vein; vertex and occiput brownish; mesopleural furrow moderately carinated; hind coxa 1.0 × as long as wide; first tergite as long as (1.0 ×) wide at apex (Fig. 13); body length 13-14 mm.
..... *latiabdrominalis* sp. nov.

1. *Disophrys kandyensis* (Cameron)

Agathis kandyensis Cameron, 1905, *Spolia Zeylan.*, 13: 77. Type ♂ Sri Lanka: Kandy (London).

Disophrys kandyensis: Dover, 1925, *Ent. Mitt.*, 14: 40.

Agathis abuenensis Cameron, 1907, *Z. Syst. Hymenopt. Dipterol.*, 7: 465. Type ♂, India: Abu (London). Syn. by Dover, 1925.

Agathis oya Cameron, 1905, *Spolia Zeylan.*, 3: 78. Types ♀ ♂, location unknown. Syn. by Dover, 1925.

This species resembles *subfasciata* (Brullé) but it can be distinguished by a set of characters given in the key.

2. *Disophrys subfasciata* (Brullé) (Figs. 11 & 12)

Agathis subfasciata Brullé, 1846, *Hist. Nat. Insects Hym.*, 4: 489. Type ♀, India (Paris), *Disophrys subfasciata*: Dover, 1925, *Ent. Mitt.*, 14: 40.

This species is characterized by having the apex of hind tibia black, head with golden yellow pubescence and apical 0.5 of wings brown and basal 0.5 yellowish-hyaline with a brown stigmal spot reaching hinder end of the fore wing.

Male and female: Face densely punctate; facial tubercles prominent; face and clypeus 1.0 × as long as wide; malar space sparsely punctate, 2 × the basal width of mandible and 0.5 × the eye height; scape short and stout, 1.6 × as long as wide; vertex and occiput smooth; ocelli big; interocellar distance 0.35 × the ocello-ocular distance and 2 × the distance

between median and lateral ocelli; mesoscutum shiny, closely punctate, its middle lobe raised; notauli deep, very weakly and transversely carinated; prescutellar depression with three longitudinal carinae; scutellum densely punctate with an apical carina; mesopleurum sparsely punctate; subpleural area densely punctate; mesopleural furrow deep, moderately carinated, metapleurum densely punctate with a few zigzag carinae; submetapleural ridge prominent; propodeum strongly carinated, its apico-lateral tubercles blunt; first and second intercubiti parallel without emitting any short vein, nervulus misad of the basal vein; hind tibial spur $6.0\times$ as long as hind basitarsus; abdomen smooth, first tergite $1.4\times$ as long as its apical width.

Yellowish-red. Flagellum, band on scape, apex of hind tibia and tarsus brown; apical 0.5 of wings brown and basal 0.5 yellowish hyaline with a brown stigmal spot reaching hinder end of the fore wing.

Length: ♀, 8-8.2 mm; fore wing 8 mm. ♂, 8-8.2 mm; fore wing 8 mm.

Specimens examined: 4 ♀ ♀, 4 ♂ ♂. INDIA: TAMIL NADU: Coimbatore, 1 ♀, 2 ♂ ♂, vii.1951, P. S. Nathan (Townes). BIHAR: Ranchi, Namkum, 3 ♀ ♀, 2 ♂ ♂, iv.1957, V. K. Gupta Coll., 1 ♂, 23.iv.1956, C. Tirky Coll. (Gupta).

Distribution: India: Tamil Nadu and Bihar.

3. *Disophrys insignis* Roman

(Figs. 2, 5 & 16)

Disophrys insignis Roman, 1913, *Ark. Zool.*, 8 (15): 32. Type ♀, Philippines: Butunna (Stockholm).

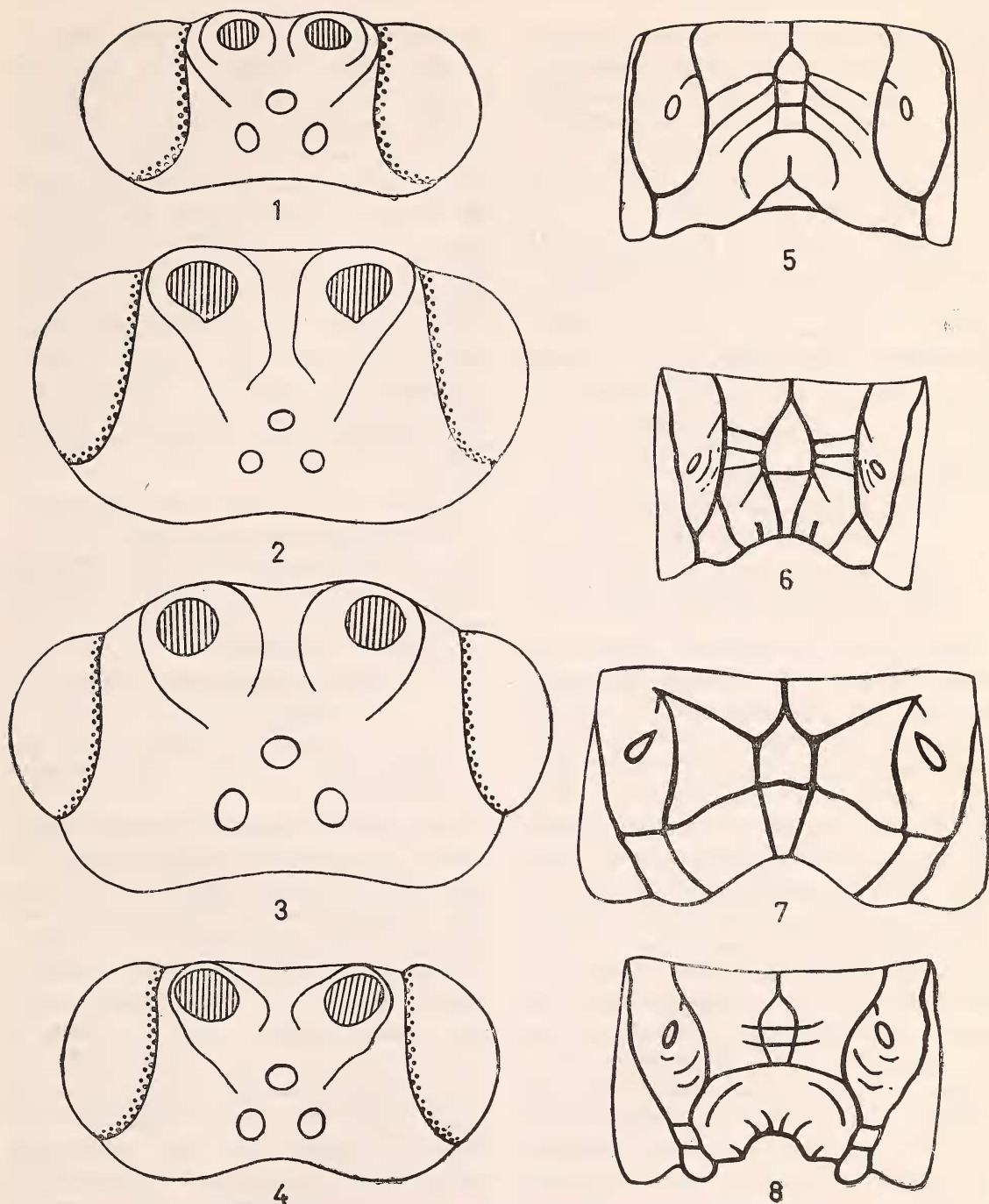
This species can be recognized by the following set of characters: Scutellum with only apical carina, without any median longitudinal carina; middle of frons, vertex and occiput black; mesoscutal lobes with black spots;

basal 0.33 of wings yellowish-hyaline and apical 0.66 dark brown without any brown stigmal spot.

Female: Face and clypeus densely punctate, $1.0\times$ as long as its maximum width; malar space $2\times$ the basal width of mandible and $0.5\times$ the eye height; eyes moderately rounded (Fig. 2); facial tubercles strongly protruding; scape $2\times$ as long as wide; marginal carina of frons wavy, reaching up to the lateral ocellus (Fig. 2); ocelli small, ocellar triangle raised, interocellar distance $0.2\times$ the ocellocular distance and $1.0\times$ the distance between median and lateral ocelli; vertex strongly punctate; mesoscutum sparsely punctate, punctures big, its lobes depressed, notauli shallow with transverse carinae mingling with the middle lobe of mesoscutum; prescutellar depression with three longitudinal carinae; scutellum strongly punctate with an apical carina reaching on lateral corners (Fig. 16); mesopleurum smooth with a few big punctures; subpleural area and metapleurum densely punctate; mesopleural furrow wide strongly and transversely carinated; propodeum as in fig. 5; first and second intercubiti not parallel, second intercubitus roundly curved emitting a short vein, nervulus misad of basal vein; longer hind tibial spur $0.5\times$ as long as hind basitarsus; abdomen smooth, first tergite $2.3-2.5\times$ as long as its apical width, second tergite squarish, 2+3 tergites $1.5\times$ as long as wide, all tergites with a row of apical hairs.

Yellowish-red. Frons, middle of vertex, occiput, antennae, spots on mesoscutal lobes, mesosternum, hind leg and abdomen dark brown to black; basal 0.33 of wings yellowish-hyaline and apical 0.66 dark brown without any brown stigmal spot.

Male: It resembles the female in all essential features but differs in having mesoscutum more strongly punctate; subpleural area and



Figs. 1-4. Dorsal view of head of: 1. *Zelomorpha* sp. (*Disophrys sissoo* Wilkinson); 2. *D. insignis* Roman; 3. *D. latiabdominalis* sp. nov.; 4. *D. coelaspis* Roman. Figs. 5-8. Propodeum of: 5. *D. insignis* Roman; 6. *D. coelaspis* Roman; 7. *D. latiabdominalis* sp. nov.; 8. *D. philippinensis* Roman.

metapleurum more densely punctate, punctures not big; vertex either yellowish-red or only ocellar region light brown; mesoscutal lobes without any black spots; hind coxa and femur either yellowish-red or light brown.

Length: ♀, 13.5 mm; fore wing 12 mm. ♂, 13 mm; fore wing 12 mm.

Specimens examined: 4 ♀ ♀, 2 ♂ ♂. PHILIPPINES: MINDORO: Victoria, Alcate, 1 ♀, 11.iv.1954, H. M. & D. Townes (Townes); MINDANAO: Dapitan, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, C. F. Baker (Washington); Pollo Island, 1 ♀, C. F. Baker (Washington), MINDANAO: Mati, Davao, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 1927, M. C. Gram (Washington); LUZON, 1 ♂, vi.1909, J. C. Thompson (Washington).

Distribution: Philippines.

4. *Disophrys coelaspis* Roman

(Figs. 4, 6 & 15)

Disophrys coelaspis Roman, 1913, *Ark. Zool.*, 8 (15): 33. Type ♀, Philippines: Manat (Stockholm).

This species is similar to *philippinensis* Roman but differs by having yellowish-red head and thorax. The hind coxa is 2× as long as wide and mesoscutal lobes almost smooth.

Male and female: Face and clypeus shiny, densely punctate, 1.3× as long as its maximum width; facial tubercles strongly protruding; malar space densely punctate, 2× the basal width of mandible and 0.6× the eye height; scape long and stout, 2.7× as long as wide; marginal carina straight (Fig. 4); ocellar triangle raised, interocellar distance 0.6× transverse stout carinae; prescutellar depression between median and lateral ocelli; vertex densely punctate; mesoscutum depressed, with a few big punctures, notauli shallow with long transverse stout carinae; prescutellar depression with three longitudinal carinae; scutellum smooth with raised lateral and apical carinae (Fig. 15); mesopleurum smooth; subpleural area and metapleurum closely punctate; me-

sopleural furrow wide with 8-9 long transverse carinae, anterior carinae longer than the posterior; propodeum with strong median and lateral longitudinal carinae (Fig. 6); basal and apical areas without any transverse carinae; first and second intercubiti not parallel, second roundly curved emitting a short vein, nervulus misad of basal vein; longer hind tibial spur 0.5× the hind basitarsus; abdomen smooth, long and narrow, first tergite 2.5× as long as its apical width, second tergite longer than broad, 2+3 tergites 2-2.5× as long as wide.

Yellowish-red. Antennae, abdomen and hind leg (except hind coxa) dark brown; wings entirely brown with yellowish tinge at base.

Length: ♀, 10.5-11 mm; fore wing 10 mm. ♂, 10.5 mm; fore wing 10.5 mm.

Specimens examined: 1 ♀, 2 ♂ ♂. PHILIPPINES: MINDANAO, 1 ♀, 2 ♂ ♂, (date not given) C.F. Baker (Washington).

Distribution: Philippines.

5. *Disophrys philippinensis* Roman

(Figs. 8 & 17)

Disophrys philippinensis Roman, 1913, *Ark. Zool.*, 8(15): 34. Types ♀ ♂, Philippines (Stockholm).

This species is recognized in having vertex, occiput and mesoscutum brown to black. The hind coxa is thick and stout, 1.5× as long as wide, mesoscutal lobes with big punctures and propodeum with weak and indistinct carinae.

Female: Face and clypeus densely punctate, 1.1× as long as wide; facial tubercles raised and broadly separated; scape 2× as long as wide; malar space densely punctate, 2.5× the basal width of mandible and 0.5× the eye height; ocelli small, ocellar triangle raised, interocellar distance 0.33× the ocello-ocular distance and 1.0× the distance between median and lateral ocelli; vertex sparsely punctate, punctures big; mesoscutum sparsely and

strongly punctate, notauli shallow with long transverse carinae; prescutellar depression with three longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely punctate with lateral and apical carinae, a median longitudinal carina (Fig. 17) reaching up to the basal end of scutellum; mesopleurum sparsely punctate; subpleural area closely punctate; mesopleural furrow wide with 9-10 long transverse carinae; metapleurum densely punctate; propodeum moderately carinated, basal and apical areas with a few transverse carinae (Fig. 8); first and second intercubiti parallel, emitting a short vein, nervulus misad of basal vein; longer hind tibial spur $0.45\times$ as long as hind basitarsus; abdomen smooth, long and narrow, first tergite $2.5-2.8\times$ as long as wide.

Yellowish-red and black. Head (except vertex), pronotum, mesopleurum, subpleural area, fore and middle legs yellowish-red; antennae, vertex, mesoscutum, propodeum, metapleurum, abdomen and hind leg brown to black; wings dark brown, stigma and veins brown, a hyaline spot at the base of stigma.

Male: It resembles the female in all essential characters but some of the males differ in colour e.g. vertex broadly black; anterior part of pronotum, mesopleurum and subpleural area brown.

Length: ♀ 12-12.2 mm; fore wing 10 mm. ♂, 11.5-12 mm; fore wing 10 mm.

Specimens examined: 14 ♀ ♀, 11 ♂ ♂. PHILIPPINES: MINDORO: Victoria, Alcate, 4 ♀ ♀, 3 ♂ ♂, 7-11.iv.1954, H.M. & D. Townes (Townes); NEGROS: Negros Oriental, Mt. Canlaon, 1097.28 m, 2 ♀ ♀, 30.iv.1953, H. M. & D. Townes; Tagaytay, 6 ♀ ♀, 8-20.ii-xi.1952, Townes family (Townes); MINDANAO, Davao, 2 ♀ ♀, 2 ♂ ♂ (date not given), C. F. Baker (Washington); MANILA, 2 ♂ ♂, 28.ii.1953, Townes family (Townes); Los Banos, 1 ♂, 13.xii.1953, H. & M. Townes (Townes); Leyte,

Utap, 2 ♂ ♂, 17.xi.1957 (Townes); MINDANAO, Zamboanga, 1 ♂, (date not given), C. F. Baker (Washington).

Distribution: Philippines.

6. *Disophrys rufoplagiata* (Cameron)

Agathis rufoplagiata Cameron, 1904, *Z. Syst. Hymenopt. Dipterol.*, 4:5 Type ♂, India: Sikkim (London).

Disophrys rufoplagiata Dover, 1925, *Ent. Mitt.*, 14: 40.

This species is very close to *D. indica* sp. nov. but can be separated by the characters given in key.

7. *Disophrys indica* sp. nov.

This species is characterized by having head, palpi and thorax yellowish-red. The coxae, trochanters and femora of all legs are sparsely pubescent.

Male and female: Face and clypeus with very minute punctures and sparsely pubescent, $1.1\times$ as long as wide; facial tubercles weakly raised and confluent; malar space $2\times$ the basal width of mandible and $0.5\times$ the eye height; scape long, $2.5\times$ as long as wide; ocelli large, ocellar triangle depressed, interocellar distance $0.33\times$ the ocello-ocular distance and $2\times$ the distance between median and lateral ocelli; vertex shiny and smooth; mesoscutum smooth with a few scattered punctures on its lateral lobes, its middle lobe raised, notauli distinct with 7-8 strong transverse carinae; prescutellar depression with one longitudinal carina; scutellum smooth with an apical carina only; mesopleurum smooth, subpleural area sparsely punctate; mesopleural furrow distinct, wide with 9-10 strong transverse carinae; metapleurum rugosely punctate; propodeum moderately carinated, basal area incomplete with three transverse carinae; first and second intercubiti not parallel, second intercubitus emitting a short vein, nervulus misad of the basal vein;

longer hind tibial spur $0.5\times$ as long as hind basitarsus; abdomen smooth, long and narrow, first tergite $2.5\times$ as long as its apical width, 2+3 tergites $2.4\times$ as long as wide.

Yellowish-red and black. Head, thorax and fore and middle legs yellowish-red; antennae, propodeum, metapleurum, abdomen and hind leg dark brown to black; wings dark brown with a hyaline spot at the base of stigma.

Length: ♀, 10 mm; fore wing 9.8 mm. ♂, 10.8 mm; fore wing 10 mm.

Holotype ♀ INDIA: UTTAR PRADESH: Dehra Dun, 600 m, 8.vi.1966, D. T. Tikar No. T 264. *Allotype* ♂, same data as the holotype (Gupta).

Distribution: India: Uttar Pradesh.

8. *Disophrys dehraensis* Turner

Disophrys dehraensis Turner, 1922, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (9) 10: 277. Type ♀, India: Dehra Dun (London).

This species is distinguished by the absence of brown stigmal spot in the fore wing and apical few abdominal segments dark brown. The vertex is light brown and propodeum with two weak incomplete carinae.

Female: Face shiny, very minutely and sparsely punctate; face and clypeus $1.0\times$ as long as wide; malar space $1.5\times$ the basal width of mandible and $0.4\times$ the eye height; facial tubercles weak and blunt; scape short, $1.6\times$ as long as wide; vertex shiny and smooth; ocelli big, ocellar triangle depressed; interocellar distance $0.5\times$ the ocello-ocular distance and $2\times$ the distance between median and lateral ocelli; mesoscutum smooth, its middle lobe long and raised, notauli distinct and smooth; prescutellar depression with one longitudinal carina; scutellum smooth, without any apical and lateral carinae; meso- and metapleurae and subpleural area smooth; mesopleural furrow narrow with short transverse carinae; propodeum with two weak longitu-

dinal carinae; first and second intercubiti not parallel, without emitting any short vein, nervulus misad of basal vein; longer hind tibial spur $0.5\times$ as long as hind basitarsus; abdomen smooth, first tergite wide at apex, $1.0\times$ as long as wide at apex, 2+3 tergites $1.0\times$ as long as wide.

Yellowish-red. Antennae, frons, vertex, genae and apical few tergites dark brown; basal 0.5 of wings yellowish-hyaline and apical 0.5 brown without any stigmal spot in the fore wing, stigma entirely brown, basal veins yellowish and apical veins brown.

Male: Unknown.

Length: ♀, 11.5 mm; fore wing 9.5 mm.

Specimen examined: INDIA: BIHAR: Ranchi, 1 ♀, 1957, G.W. Angalet (Washington).

Distribution: India: Bihar and Uttar Pradesh from literature.

9. *Disophrys laticeps* Cameron

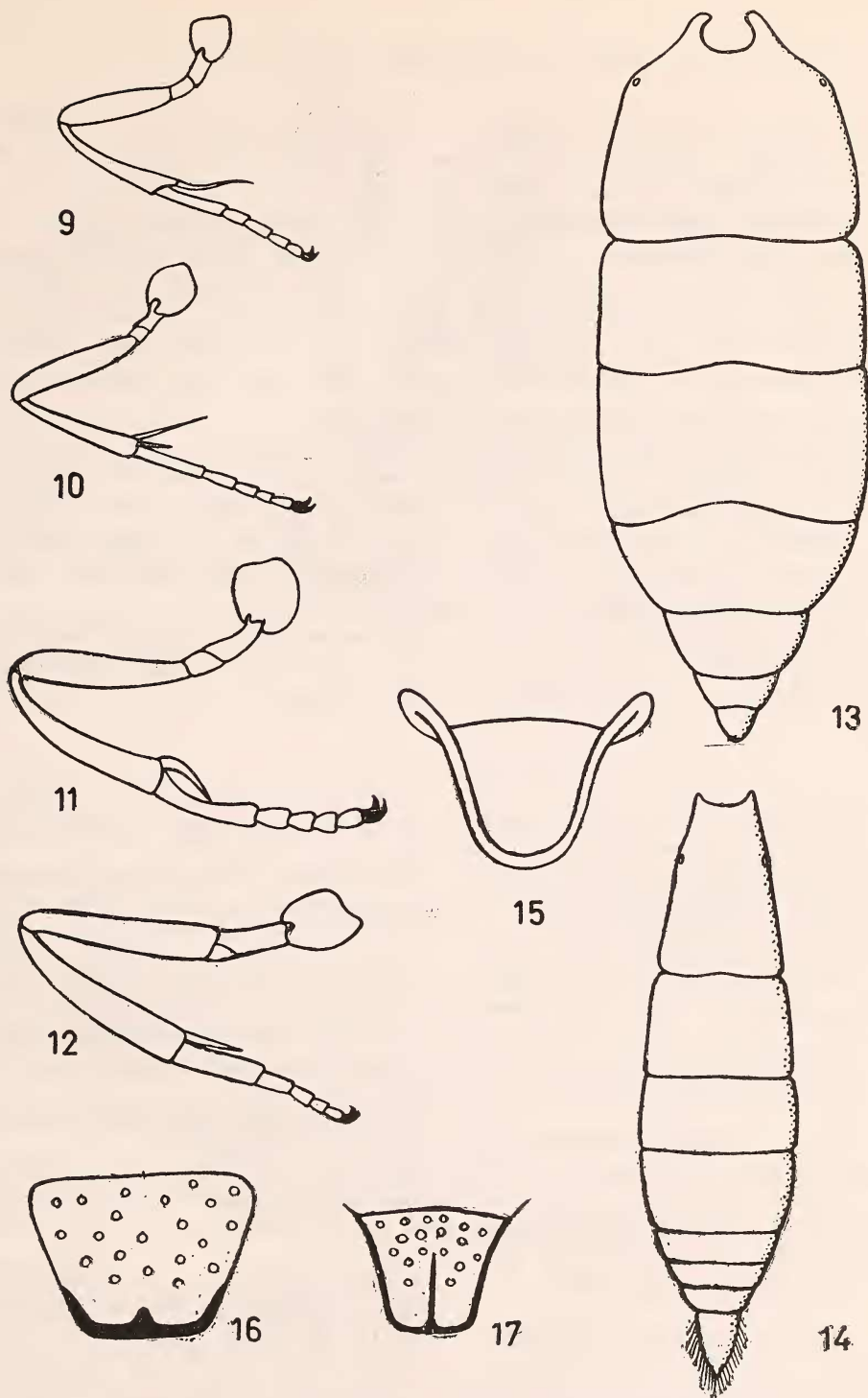
Disophrys laticeps Cameron, 1907, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 17: 585. Type ♂, India: Abu (London).

This species is similar to *latiabdominalis* sp. nov. in having wide abdomen and yellowish-red body but it can be separated by the characters given in key. This species has been described from the type locality only.

10. *Disophrys latiabdominalis* sp. nov. (Figs. 3, 7 & 13)

This species can be recognized in having vertex and occiput brown and the second cubital cell emitting a short vein. The mesopleural furrow is moderately and transversely carinated and the hind coxa being as long as broad.

Male: Face minutely and sparsely punctate, especially on lateral sides; face and clypeus $1.0\times$ as long as wide; facial tubercles distinct and separated; malar space $2\times$ the basal width of mandible and $0.5\times$ the eye height; scape $2\times$ as long as wide; vertex smooth; ocelli big,



Figs. 9-12. Legs of: 9. Fore leg of *Zelomorpha* sp. (*Disophrys sissoo* Wilk.); 10. middle leg of *Zelomorpha* sp. (*Disophrys sissoo*); 11. fore leg of *D. subfasciata* (Brullé); 12. Middle leg of *D. subfasciata* (Brullé). Figs. 13-14. Abdomen of: 13. *D. latiabdominalis* sp. nov.; 14. *Zelomorpha* sp. (*Disophrys sissoo* Wilk.). Figs. 15-17. Scutellum of: 15. *D. coelaspis* Roman; 16. *D. insignis* Roman; 17. *D. philippinensis* Roman.

ocellar triangle depressed, interocellar distance $0.33 \times$ the ocello-ocular distance and $2 \times$ the distance between median and lateral ocelli; mesoscutum smooth, its middle lobe broad and depressed, notauli distinct with 3-5 stout transverse carinae; prescutellar depression with 5 longitudinal carinae; scutellum smooth with an apical carina and with a small longitudinal carina reaching mid height of scutellum; mesopleurum smooth; subpleural area and metapleurum very sparsely and minutely punctate; mesopleural furrow wide, transversely carinated; propodeum strongly carinated (Fig. 7), basal area pentagonal and apical area longer than broad, all areas on propodeum smooth; hind coxa $1.0 \times$ as long as wide; first and second intercubiti not parallel, second intercubitus curved and emitting a short vein, nervulus misad of basal vein; abdomen smooth,

very wide, first tergite $1.0 \times$ as long (Fig. 13) as wide at apex, 2+3 tergites $1.2 \times$ as long as wide.

Yellowish-red. Antennae, vertex, occiput and hind tarsus brown to dark brown; basal 0.66 of wings yellowish-hyaline and apical 0.33 brown with a brown stigmal spot reaching hinder end of fore wing, stigma yellowish with brown tinge, basal veins yellow and apical veins brown.

Female: Unknown.

Length: ♂, 13.5 mm; fore wing 13 mm.

Holotype ♂, INDIA: TAMIL NADU: Coimbatore. xi.1956, P. S. Nathan (Ottawa).

Distribution: India: Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

The name of species is derived from the Latin word, *latus* = broad, referring to its broad abdomen.

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